

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Freedom Awards of the Order of Lafayette, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Lafayette is composed of officers who served in France or French possessions during World War I or II, and its auxiliary members are also in favor of strengthening our traditional friendly relations with France. It is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, and tax exempt corporation, with headquarters at 12 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

At its convention luncheon held at the Plaza Hotel in New York on May 19, 1961, its first Freedom Award for foreseeing and combating communism was presented to Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army. Six hundred people filled the ballroom and heard General MacArthur make a brilliant and inspiring speech on the space age, which has been inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD together with the Freedom Award by Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

The Order of Lafayette of which the Honorable Hamilton Fish is president general, adopted the following resolutions at its convention on May 19, which were compiled by a score or more of influential anti-Communists suggesting the names of a number of persons living and dead who have been leaders in the fight against the menace of communism, to freedom in America, and elsewhere:

Freedom Award list unanimously agreed to: Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Cardinal Francis E. Spellman, J. Edgar Hoover, Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Martin Dies, Hon. Francis E. Walter, George Meaney, George Sokolsky.

Freedom Award—honorable mention during the last 30 years: Hon. John L. McClellan, Hon. John W. McCormack, Hon. Barry M. Goldwater, Hon. Karl E. Mundt, Hon. Thomas J. Dodd, Hon. Walter H. Judd, Hon. Joseph Starnes, Hon. Harold R. Medina, Hon. Martin McKneally, Lt. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, Rev. Daniel A. Poling, John T. Flynn, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Bob Considine, Westbrook Pegler, Patrick Scanlan, William F. Buckley, Frank Hanighen, James F. O'Neill, Hon. Charles Edison, Hon. Sprulle Braden, Hon. Richard Arens, Walter L. Reynolds, Roy M. Brewer, Roy Cohen, John Thomas Taylor, Robert E. Condon, Archibald B. Roosevelt, Mrs. Mary Markward, Mrs. William Sherman Walker.

Freedom Award as a tribute to the memory of deceased Americans: William Green, William R. Hearst, Edward A. Hayes, Alfred Kohlberg, Col. Robert McCormick, Hon. Patrick McCarron, Hon. Joseph R. McCarthy, Walter Steele, Ben Stolberg, Hon. Robert Taft, John B. Trevor, Rev. Edmund A. Walsh.

These Freedom Awards are only to be presented at meetings or functions of

the Order of Lafayette. It was decided not to include any former Communist in the lists many of whom have been very helpful in exposing the Communist conspiracy in the United States.

Mr. Fish, who was chairman of the first congressional committee—1930-31—to investigate communism told the Order of Lafayette convention that the most important organizations in fighting communism were the Catholic Church, FBI, the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, and the congressional committee. These important groups, together with other veterans and civilian organizations, and numerous individuals throughout the Nation have been the real pioneers fighting in the front lines against communism in America for the past 30 years. At that time communism was a powerful force in the United States. The executive committee of the CIO was dominated by Communists. The American Labor Party in New York State composed of Communists and fellow travelers cast a half a million votes. Fortunately, it is now extinct.

Today, due to the tireless and fearless efforts of numerous anti-Communist organizations, groups and individuals in exposing and combating communism, aided by public opinion, the Communists have been reduced in the United States to a comparatively small number of fanatics and fellow travelers. On the other hand, world communism has grown steadily into an appalling and dangerous menace to the free nations of the world including the United States.

National Lottery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the Members of this House the national lottery of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This lottery, flourishing on American soil, should serve as an example to us on the mainland.

Puerto Rico, with a population of only slightly over 2 million persons, realized \$45 million from the sale of lottery tickets in 1960. The profit to the Government in that year was close to \$10 million. Most of this money went to the general fund of the Commonwealth.

A corollary benefit of the Puerto Rican national lottery was the employment of some 6,000 agents, vendors, and others who would have been otherwise unemployable because of age, physical disability, poor health, or lack of adequate training. A national lottery in

this country, besides being a tremendous source of revenue, might bring similar benefits.

Pioneer and Homecoming Day of Berwick, Pa., on the Event of the 175th Anniversary of the Founding of the Town

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 30, 1961, I was honored to have the privilege of delivering the principal address at the Pioneer and Homecoming Day luncheon in connection with the 175th anniversary of the founding of Berwick, Pa.

My address follows:

It is always a pleasure to return to Berwick whenever opportunity permits, and particularly so on this occasion to participate in Pioneer and Homecoming Day.

It is significant that the 175th anniversary of the founding of Berwick is celebrated less than a week before the 185th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4.

Pennsylvania's prominent role in the war for independence is a source of pride to all of us who claim the Keystone State as our home.

Berwick's 175th anniversary is a historic milestone on the road to progress.

Like the Fourth of July—this anniversary celebration provides an occasion to review past accomplishments and to plan for a greater future.

Despite world turmoil we Americans on occasions like this find time to interrupt our daily routine and reflect briefly on our history, our traditions, and our achievements.

This is a healthy attitude to adopt because on an occasion such as this we afford ourselves the opportunity to pay tribute to the stalwart pioneering men and women who built our Nation, our State, and our homes.

No town, city, or borough in Pennsylvania more truly represents the spirit of the State than Berwick—a bustling community with a history extending back to the days of the postrevolutionary period.

The striking characteristic of Pennsylvania today—as in the past—is its remarkable diversity.

Landscape and natural resources and people, their dialects, manners, customs and traditions, their religious beliefs, mental and social attitudes, and occupations—all display a seemingly endless variety.

No less so in the case of Berwick—where the various strains of American ancestry blend in a spirit of community cooperation.

In considering the nature of Pennsylvania—the person with a love for history may think of such treasured shrines as Independence Hall, Valley Forge, and the Gettysburg Battlefield.

The Keystone State always has played—and still plays—a leading role in the Nation's drama.

So, too, has Berwick played such a role, as demonstrated, for instance by the nearby

site of Fort Jenkins from which Americans issued forth two centuries ago against a foe as fearsome in its time as any on earth today.

The courageous spirit of Pennsylvania which has stood by the national flag with devotion unsurpassed in national history was reflected in the many gallant deeds of Berwick citizens of the pioneer period.

Moreover, their courage was constantly matched by productive energy.

At the time of Berwick's first settlement, northern Pennsylvania was a region of magnificent distances.

The means of communication with distant points were inadequate—slow and tedious.

As the population, production, and wealth increased there arose an urgent necessity for better roads and more direct routes to important points.

The citizens of Berwick manifested a deep interest in promoting internal improvements of this character.

Evan Owen, a Quaker, founded the town in 1786 as a place of refuge for his co-religionists and a year later set out to superintend construction of a road for their benefit.

Two years later—in 1788—the road was completed from Nescopeck Falls to the Lehigh Valley and to the people of Berwick it appeared as glorious as the Pennsylvania Turnpike appears to us today.

Yet there remained room for improvement and the people of Berwick were ever in search of that.

In March of 1804 the Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike and Road Co. was incorporated and the old Nescopeck Road was transformed into a graded pike in 1805 at tremendous expense.

Andrew Shriner, of Berwick, was one of the contractors, and Christian Bowman, of Berwick, first traversed the road to Easton.

In 1806 the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike Road Co. was chartered "for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from Berwick to that point on the north line of the State which is nearest Newtown, on the River Tioga in the State of New York."

This road in turn was completed in 1818—also at great expense—4 years following construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna costing the monumental sum of \$52,000.

The subsequent position of Berwick at the terminal point of two turnpikes and at their intersection with the route traversed between points on the river rendered it a place of considerable importance.

The effect on its growth in size and population was at once apparent.

The log cabins first erected were gradually superseded by structures of an improved and more substantial appearance—including numerous brick houses and several impressive hotels—required by the large number of travelers passing through the town.

The rise of stage travel in the United States added at once to the wealth of the area.

The time at which this began cannot be definitely determined.

It did not assume a permanent character, however, until 1810, when a mail service was connected with the stage.

Thereafter, the turnpikes, bridge, and stage enterprises did so well in Berwick that those involved rose rapidly in local prestige and positions of importance.

While road travel was absorbing the interest of the masses hereabouts, the attention of others was directed to a question of equally serious import: the navigation of the Susquehanna.

This stream was declared a public highway by the provincial assembly in 1771 and a sum of money appropriated to render it navigable.

The Durham boats in which the first families ascended the river to Berwick derived their names from Durham, a town on the Delaware below Easton, where they were made.

When manned by four men with setting poles, these boats progressed only at the rate of 2 miles an hour against the current.

Various improvements were attempted in an effort to speed up travel on the Susquehanna, and many famous craft were launched in this endeavor.

Of these the first was the *Codorous*, a steamboat launched in April 1826 amid the cheering of a large crowd along the riverbank.

Encouraged by the success of the venture, the captain of the *Codorous* attempted to better his feat a month later in the treacherous rapids near Nescopeck Falls.

The vessel used on this occasion was the *Susquehanna*, a far larger craft than the *Codorous*, and of which much was expected.

But tragedy occurred when the boilers exploded, bringing death to passengers and crew.

The disaster conclusively demonstrated the impracticability of navigating the river by steam.

To overcome this fact, a canal was proposed as the only feasible means of transporting Berwick's increasing production to the seaboard.

Excavations began at the Fourth of July celebration of 1828 amid mighty local enthusiasm and the martial appearance of the Berwick Guards in full-dress uniform.

There is no denying the fact that, with the completion of the canal, industry was attracted to the town to an unprecedented extent and with economic benefit to the entire area.

The initial step in conferring upon Berwick its present prominence in manufacturing circles was made in 1840 when M. W. Jackson and George Mack established a foundry at the corner of Third and Market Streets.

To say that the growth of Berwick has been directly resultant from that of its manufacturing interests would be the expression of a platitude.

In illustration of this it may be said that the population was 452 in 1840—more than twice that by 1870—following the industrial boom produced by the Civil War—and over 3,000 by 1886.

The extent and importance of Berwick's business interests followed in the wake of its increasing population.

The first store appeared in 1800, the water company in 1818, and the first major banking institution in 1864 as growing population demands began attracting business from all over the State.

Yet antedating commercial enterprise in the town was an interest in education which became apparent with the arrival of the first citizens.

The first school at Berwick was opened in 1800 by Isaac Holoway in the Quaker meetinghouse.

This building and the markethouse were the only local structures used for educational purposes until 1839—in which year Berwick Academy was constructed.

Equally important from the outset of Berwick's existence were the various religious bodies, of which the Friends were the first to erect a house of worship.

In October 1799, the ground was purchased upon which a meeting house was built—some 9 years before the Methodists erected a temple in the vicinity, and 71 years prior to the existence of an Evangelist Church.

Presbyterian doctrines were first promulgated at Berwick in 1827, and those of the Baptist Society in 1842, in which year there were only two Baptists in the town.

In later years all manner of religious folk had moved into the area, bringing with them spiritual beliefs of every kind, yet all of them dedicated to the principles upon which Berwick has thrived and prospered over the years in the manner of a typically American community, founded on devotion to God and preserved through the strength of faith.

Undoubtedly, as anyone familiar with Berwick traditions can plainly see, the vitality of the city springs from the moral fiber of its population whose purposes, hopes, and dreams correspond in every detail to those of the grand design drawn up by our forefathers.

Out of this welter of people—faiths and influences—Berwick has emerged as a symbol of the fulfillment of the great American dream portraying the United States as a haven providing liberty and freedom for the peoples of all nations.

That in truth—is also the story of Pennsylvania—of which Berwick stands revealed as a junior-size copy.

As early as 1727 Germans, Swiss, and French Huguenots were pouring into the region south of the Lehigh Mountains near the English, Welsh, and Dutch settlers of earlier origin.

Religious, cultural, and nationalistic differences were viewed by alarmists as cause for grave concern and warfare of some sort was prophesied.

No fighting took place—however—and in short time the divergent groups were working in absolute harmony.

So it was for Pennsylvania as a whole—and so for Berwick—where it early was proven that the "melting pot" theory of Americanism was no mere crackpot dream—but a wholly practical principle—in fact, the only principle worth considering in a world where freedom is the major goal of men of good will.

Consider, too, the capitalistic nature of Berwick in a Nation founded on capitalistic principles.

From the moment industry made its first appearance hereabouts and mass-production began to benefit the local inhabitants, the town became a major force in the industrial network of the Nation.

Perhaps the greatest example of Berwick's productive capacity was brought to light with the construction in 1904 of the American Car & Foundry Co., where the first all-steel passenger coach was manufactured in the first year of the plant's existence.

Today with an airport and two railroad lines to facilitate the travel of persons to and from Berwick, the city stands out as a productive center of considerable magnitude.

Freight and passenger cars still emanate from its blast furnaces and numerous other items such as drugs, lumber, clothing, soft drinks, and potato chips continue to pour forth from various and sundry factories manned by contented Berwick residents.

This is the kind of city that has made America great; the small metropolis of about 15,000 people working and striving to improve their surroundings in the same diligent manner as their ancestors before them.

It is also such a town as would keep alive the memory of its founders—for the benefit of the living—as an example to all in the art of miracle-making.

As an admirer of miracles—as represented by the miracle of America—I hail your pioneer spirit and your preservation of American ideals on this and similar occasions.

In these perilous days when world communism threatens to engulf us, it is reassuring to know that this area of Pennsylvania—true to its brave tradition—can be depended upon as in the past, should our national honor be imperiled.

For the history of Berwick is replete with the traditional courage and patriotism of

its manhood and womanhood so essential in defending our American ideals.

These fine American attributes constitute our greatest armor against the defiant declaration of Nikita Khrushchev that our grandchildren will live under Communist rule.

This is a challenge we cannot dismiss lightly.

In fact it should provide on this occasion a compelling reason for rededicating ourselves to the enduring American ideals of liberty and freedom under God.

It has been a real pleasure to participate in this program in observance of Pioneer and Homecoming Day and I am pleased it was possible to accept your kind invitation.

The Late Ed Koterba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all the Members of the Congress share my grief over the untimely death of Ed Koterba.

Ed had a brilliant future as a newspaperman and his humor, perception, and ability to write a human interest story with a light touch will be greatly missed.

I shall always remember the day Ed strolled into my office with his big smile and said:

Congressman, I'm Ed Koterba. I have just returned from Sharon, Pa.—

In my district—

and had the most delicious potato soup I have ever eaten at the Shenango Inn there. The recipe should be made famous.

So began the "potato soup" stories in Roll Call and other papers all over the country. The recipe is still used whenever potato soup is served in the House cafeteria.

That is only one example of Ed's imagination and initiative, and how he could take a simple event and make an interesting story out of it.

The world needs people like Ed. It is sad to lose them in their prime.

National Lottery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 6, 1961

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, while we in Congress persist in refusing to capitalize

on the natural gambling spirit of the American people and while we stubbornly continue to ignore the tremendous revenue-producing features of a national lottery in the United States, most of the countries throughout the world continue to treat and respect gambling as an instinctive and universal human trait which brings pleasure to the people and financial benefits to government treasuries.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to bring to the attention of the Members of this House some interesting facts and figures which I have gathered from some of these countries where the wheels of fortune spin on behalf of the public welfare.

VENEZUELA

This small South American nation, with a population of less than 7 million, last year took in \$48.8 million, of which \$30 million was given out in prizes leaving \$18.8 million as revenue for the treasury.

Venezuela uses this income from gambling wisely. The great bulk of this revenue was used for the benefit of hospitals and schools, and the remainder was devoted to other Government purposes.

Mr. Speaker, with our taxes rapidly rising and with the need for new sources of revenue to meet our public demands becoming more pressing, is there a more painless or sensible way of raising government revenue than a national lottery? Venezuela does not think so.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Honorable LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

The Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, S.T.D., minister, the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer.

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy mercies which are new every morning. Deliver us now from the clash and clamor of the world about us, from the turbulent concerns confronting us on every continent of the world, and from the pressure of daily duties, that we may "be still and know that Thou art God."

Bestow upon Thy servants here assembled the gift of the quiet soul, the serene spirit, and the disciplined mind, that all deliberations may be lifted into the higher order of Thy kingdom. Grant to all of us the wisdom and the will to seek first Thy kingdom and Thy righteousness, in the certain confidence that all else shall be added thereto.

Bless this Nation which Thou hast given us, and renew within us pure religion and high patriotism, that we may be good enough and great enough to be the servants of Thy purposes upon the earth.

In the dear Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1961.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. METCALF thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Wednesday, July 5, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on July 6, 1961, the President had approved and signed the following act and joint resolution:

S. 1342. An act to provide that participation by members of the National Guard in the reenactment of the Battle of First Manassas shall be held and considered to be

full-time training duty under section 503 of title 32, United States Code, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution transferring the management of the Senate restaurants to the Architect of the Capitol, and for other purposes.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.